

# Will's Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAW. THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1846.

No. 1019.



From the Cincinnati Gazette.

## THE REASON WHY.

Now tell me, father, why men shout  
So loud for Harrison?  
In every crowd—in every street  
They only speak of one.

'Tis a long tale to tell, my son,  
You'll hardly understand—  
But, wicked men, are now in power,  
A curse on all the land.

Now these bad men, we want to send  
Back to their homes away,  
And that is why you hear us all  
For Harrison all day.

But, father, dear, is Harrison  
Quite certain not to do,  
As these bad, wicked men have done,  
So hated now by you?

My son, we judge what men will do  
By what they've done before;  
And I very often find them true,  
We trust them more and more.

Now this great man, whose name you hear  
Proclaimed by every one,  
Has wielded power almost as great  
As many kings have done;

And yet he never sinned a hair  
From honor's strictest law;  
He thought it recompense enough  
To fight in freedom's cause!

And many times his life he risk'd  
Upon the battle field,  
And though the foe oft press'd him close,  
He never was known to yield.

So now, my child, you see why men  
Do shout for "Freedom's Son,"  
And why they'll never leave the fight  
Till victory's banner waves supreme—  
Hail him for Harrison!

For the Recorder.

## LAY INFLUENCE.

It is not a plain characteristic of the christian scheme, that those who embrace it do not, if I may use the language peculiar to that scheme, *live unto themselves*? Was not benevolence of life wrought in the very frame-work of the spiritual building, so that it can never be taken from it while the edifice shall stand? So much was it the case, as to form a grand peculiarity, a distinctive trait.

But if it be so, a community not benevolent, practically and daily; a community, in the separate individuals of it, living unto themselves, is, so far, (shall the truth be forced from us?) not christian.

But of what benefit can it be to have formed this resolution? It is a delicate topic. It will excite people. The statement will make them angry, and repel, perhaps from the best designs, some who ought to be joined to it in heart.

No: it will have no such effect. This use shall be made of it. The inquiring may be taught by it what is true and what is false, what is virtuous and what is not. By seeing where christianity is not, they may the more probably be instructed to look where it is.

Let this use be made of one of the most sorrowful of conclusions, and full of grief; namely, that any community, or class of individuals living mainly to themselves, and for themselves chiefly, are no fair representatives of the religion of Christ.

In so far as love is a christian virtue, and benevolence a christian duty, they cannot be considered to stand as the representatives of a scheme so holy as that is; in so far as christianity requires love, we say. But it wholly demands love. Its law is love. The main rule of it is the imitation of Jesus. And it was the rule of His most holy life to do good to others. Again (if we do not presume too far in saying it) to be like unto God, to partake of His character, is the law of the gospel. But He is love.

Therefore let the inquiring be careful to separate between these and the cause of christianity. From that most holy design they are, sadly do we speak it, verily separated. Let not the inquiring, as

he would be candid, associate such persons, or such a community, with his ideas of true religion. Has not God, by His law in the gospel, plainly excluded them from the fellowship of the faithful followers of His Son? I conclude, then, that they are to be considered as still joined to the world in character; that they are, in truth, specimens of this world's followers. The law of the Divine Being, has placed the division, has compacted the union. And what he has joined together, we are not to separate. Is it not a class and community joined to their idols? Leave them, unconsidered, except with sadness of heart, in our inquiries after the development of truth which is divine. It will surely be an assistance to the inquiring always to remember this.

For we cannot love that which we do not esteem to be beautiful. But are we not to love the religion of the Redeemer of our souls? Yes: and consequently it is in every mercy and wisdom made to embrace only things that are lovely.

Our affections will not be concentrated on odious objects. Religion also does not require it of us. More even; religion forbids our loving and receiving anything unlovely, of evil report. Distinguish, then, we must. And it is a clear duty of every one to separate, in his conscience, those from Christ who, in character, have separated themselves. We must, indeed, love his religion, and its converting, sanctifying law. But, therefore, we cannot be even allowed to love (but we must truly pity and sorrow for) the seekers after self, them who in envy, in covetousness, wrap themselves up in one object, and so cruelly perhaps, live to themselves. They are unhappy. They are to be compassionate. For manifold are the delusions of the enemy, whom we are taught to pray God to beat down under our feet. Manifest; and therefore not in a spirit of rebuke, as though rebuking were our right; no, but for others' sake, the earnest, and candid, and inquiring, we speak.

Such, then, the inquirer after truth will be bound to remember, are never the representatives of the religion of Jesus. Their character justifies no prejudice against christianity. H.

## PLEASURE OF THE OLD.

But is the old man, it may be asked, to have no pleasure? his summer is gone, it is true; but is the winter to come upon him with nothing but gloom? Pleasures, did you say? Yes, the old may have the sublimest pleasures, if grace but rule in the heart. A cheerful old man is always a gratifying sight, cheering us forward amidst a troublesome world to go on our way rejoicing. But let him be cheerful, not from carnal thoughtlessness, which too many are, but from spiritual principle. Let his cheerfulness be, not the noisy crackling of a momentary impulse, but the mild and steady warmth of a settled piety. Let it be the joy of a heart reconciled to God the Father in Christ the Son. Then, though winter has come to him, yet the winter of age has its comforts, as well as the winter of nature around us. The aged christian has had enough of the world and its noise and bustle. If he fills his cup with its water now, it is from the gentle stream, and no longer from the torrent. He shuts out, as far as is consistent with the duties of his station, the vain distractions of earthly business; he draws more closely around him his domestic ties; he compasses his mind by prayer; he keeps his eyes fixed on the promises; he knows on whom he has trusted, and on what rock he has built his house, viz. on the rock of the atonement; and in the discharge of every social and christian requirement, he is desirous of making his calling and election sure, and to show to his family and friends the power of God unto salvation, and the comforts of religion, through grace, in blotting out sin and building up a scriptural assurance of pardon and peace. Like a weary traveller, he is coming gently and thankfully to his home and resting place. Like the sun in the firmament, he is declining venerably, after his worldly course, into the ocean of eternity. In sure and certain hope of rising again to perpetual day.

Rev. E. Scobell.

A man's heart can be but seldom pure, whose tongue is often impure; for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.

From Burton's Gentleman's Magazine.

## The Brothers.

AN INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

By William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

All was prepared—the fire, the sword, the men to wield them in their terrible array. The army, like a lion from his den, marched forth with nerve and sinews bent to slay—  
A human hydra, issuing from his fen  
To breathe destruction on its winding way.

An English artist of celebrity related the following little incident in my presence, some half dozen years ago. The vivacity of his manner imbued the simple matter with an effect which cannot be given upon paper, although it was that effect which induced me immediately to enter the narrative in the pages of my common place book. I now present in the reader a verbatim copy of my notation, retaining even the promiscuous of the original. The anecdote is positively a matter of fact, and the surviving brother is now one of Britain's most illustrious peers.

The sudden return of Bonaparte from Elba materially interfered with the plans of my continental tour. France was for the present "a sealed book" to an Englishman, and Belgium had become any thing but a pleasant residence for a quiet son of the palette. It was known, or said to be known, that the outlawed emperor was advancing through Hainault with seventy or eighty thousand men; countless regiments of English, Dutch, Hanoverian, and Belgian troops were daily arriving in the good city of Brussels; and it was reasonable to suppose that the broad fields of Brabant were likely once more to be the prize of the European potentates. Thousands of English fashionables, driven from Paris by the arrival of Napoleon, congregated in the metropolis of Flanders; French officers attached to the Bourbon cause, many of them penniless from the chase with which they crossed the boundaries of their native land, to which they had just returned after a tedious and degrading exile; the officers of the English and German legations; the officials of the Flemish government; the great men of the whole Flemish nation; and, independent of the usual mob of camp followers, a crowd of sight-loving English and idlers who had positively crossed the sea for the purpose of witnessing the campaign. The Flemish landlords were keenly

conscious of the importance of the occasion, and absolutely quadrupled their usual prices; nevertheless the Hotel de Bellevue, in the Place Royale, was compelled to have a guard stationed at its doors, to prevent the intrusion of the multitude of lodging seekers, who would not otherwise be gained.

My pockets were unable to stand the siege made upon them by the leeches of Brussels, and I resolved to start for home; although I wished to see the fun, which was in preparation, as the players say, and speedily to be produced. I was induced to quit a week earlier than I should otherwise have done, by the earnest solicitation of a hard-faced Frenchman, a special courier in the service of the gouty Lewis; this fellow had been employed for some weeks in travelling between England and the seat of war, and now, with the prospect of a few days' idleness, was unable to find a place where he could work off his long arrears of sleep. He offered to pay the whole of my bill at my lodging, the Hotel de Suede, in the lower town, if I would give up my little room to his sole use. I took his offer and his cash, sent my passport to be vized, and secured a seat in the diligence to Malines (Mechlin), where I intended to remain a day or two, and gaze over the beauties of Vandyck's Cathedral altar piece of The Crucifixion, and the various pictures by Rubens which decorate the churches of St. John and Notre Dame.

Having deposited my portmanteau with the conductor, I jumped into the coupe of the diligence, and being the first comer, I secured the most comfortable seat of the three, to which, in fact, I was entitled by the number of my ticket. In a few minutes, however, I was requested by the conductor to resign my seat, in consequence of the whole of the coupe having been secured by a gentleman and his lady, who were going through to Antwerp; I exhibited my ticket, and compelled the official to acknowledge my priority of claim and the error of the office clerk.

"Why should I give up my right to a seat because two passengers wish most aristocratically to secure the whole coupe?"

"Monsieur is in bad health, and Madame has her *fille de chambre*, whom she wishes to retain by her side."

"Very well. Obtain me a seat in the *rotonde* or the *interieur* and I will resign my number to the lady."

A young and beautiful Englishwoman, who, with others of the passengers, had been listening to my dispute with the conductor, announced herself as the lady in question, and with many thanks for my consideration, insisted upon my keeping my seat, as she intended placing her maid in the *rotonde*. The extreme debility of her

brother, and the possibility of an unpleasant company, had induced them to secure the whole of the coupe, but she was not so superstitious as to permit any gentleman to suffer inconvenience on her account, especially when he possessed a prior claim to the seat, and his politeness assured them the certainty of an agreeable companion.

I was somewhat doubtful at first whether the florid compliment was not meant sarcastically, and, for a moment, I meditated a light to the outside of the diligence; but the quiet lady-like air of the speaker, evinced her sincerity, and her delicate beauty determined me to remain in her society, and prove myself, if possible, the agreeable companion she had thought fit to denominate me.

The other was in such a weak state as to require the help of a couple of stout fellows to lift him into his seat. He was fearfully emaciated, but the hectic of consumption did not illumine his cheek, nor the fire of fever light his almost glazed and almost sunken eye. He was suffering from dropsy; it seemed wonderful that a human being could be so perfectly attenuated, and yet live. His sisters supplied the place of wife and mother; a more patient and attentive nurse the most nervous invalid could not desire, and his weak and hollow voice grew potent in the utterance of her praise.

I soon ascertained that he was the eldest son of a nobleman distinguished for his high military bearing, and had been travelling during the past year in the south of France and Italy, in search of that blessing which alone renders life endurable; but he became daily worse, and less able to sustain the fatigue of locomotion. The war movements of Europe's sovereigns compelled him to leave the city of Brussels, where he had purposed spending the summer—he was now on his way back to his paternal halls—to die. The difficulties attendant on procuring a private conveyance were insurmountable in his case—the distance to Antwerp was short, and the diligence afforded an easy and a ready means of travel.

We threaded our devious way through the crowded streets of Brussels, amidst troops of horse, private carriages, baggage and ammunition wagons, and tumbrils, battalions of foot soldiers, heavy artillery, country vehicles heavily laden with stores, and commissariat stores, caissons, carts, coaches, and aid de camps. As the troops arrived, they were sent to their several quarters; but the incessant noise for many days, and seemed to have attained the height of confusion at the moment of our departure. The Life Guards, the choicest specimen of English cavalry, had just arrived, and were drawn up in parade order in the Park, surrounded by thousands of the citizens, who gazed with wonder upon those noble fellows, the perfection of discipline and warlike bearing. It was their maiden campaign; the dandified appearance of their juvenile officers, the degrading nature of their avocations in London, where they were compelled to fill the unsoldier-like duties of household troops, such as escorting the members of the Royal Family to and from London and Windsor, guarding state prisoners, and quelling cockney outbreaks, had brought them into much disrepute with the Londoners, who predicted the total discomfiture in battle of these "holiday soldiers," "butterfly troopers," and "piccadilly butchers," as they were called in reference to the riots consequent upon Burdett's removal to the Tower of London, when one of the mob was killed by the cavalry guard. But how nobly did the Life Guards earn a title to their spurs at the eventful field of Waterloo! In their charge upon the cuirassiers of Napoleon, the warlike pets of the grand capitaine turned tail and galloped discomfited across the field. It is a well known fact that one of the Life Guards, named Shaw, killed nine of the enemy with his own hand. When the English infantry beheld the gallant nature of the Life Guards' charge upon the dreaded cuirassiers, the shouts of wonder and joy that burst from their many thousands of throats rose above the roar of the artillery. But I am not going to detail the well known events of this wondrous battle—I have made this out-of-the-way turning from my story just to prove that it is possible to be well dressed, to be, in fact, something of a dandy, and yet possess the courage of a man.

In due time we passed the *Port Guillaume*, and entered the beautiful avenue of trees called the *Allée Verte*, extending itself like the Long Walk at Windsor, up to the palace of the royal residence. My fellow passenger, the invalid, had felt a little excited by the bustle of the city and the stirring sounds of the various regimental bands; he knew by name many of the officers of the English troops, and felt more than a common interest in the probable issue of the approaching struggle. As we entered the *Allée Verte*, the Duke of Brunswick's regiment passed us in marching order. Each soldier was dressed in black, with scull and cross bones insignia in the front of his hat, which was surmounted by a black plume; the colors of the regiment were of black silk, and the officers, including

the gallant duke himself, were in deep mourning, with black sashes and feathers, and craps were affixed to the hilt of their swords.

"Al!" said the invalid, sinking back into his seat, "a fast onset the Brunswick black band! I cannot bear to look upon it—for it tells of death and foul revenge." It was in vain that we endeavored to rally him from his weak and superstitious feelings; he affirmed that the Duke of Brunswick, in resolving to keep his soldiers in mourning till the death of his father was avenged, was actuated by unholy motives; by personal vengeance, and not by patriotic zeal; and that the duke's own and immediate fall would prove the truth of the remark. He anticipated personal evil, also from meeting the black band in the height of his excitement, at the moment when he had felt more relief from his withering malady than he had experienced during any other day in the past year—he knew it was a weakness, but he expected present misfortune, if not death.

We proceeded in silence for some little distance, till the sudden stopping of the diligence, and the sound of martial music again roused our attention. A battalion of newly arrived English soldiers had made a partial halt in the centre of the *Allée*, awaiting the route to their encampment which had not arrived from the major-general of the division. After a short delay, the diligence was allowed to proceed—as the heavy vehicle was rolling gently past the extended lines of infantry, we gazed into many hundred faces of our countrymen who were about to dare the dangers of the battle field. I was calmly guessing how many of the robust forms and merry faces before me were to be sacrificed on the altar of glory, and whether death meant to decimate them merely, or to mow down the majority in the plenitude of his power, and leave but a meagre skeleton of their well-filled ranks, when I was startled by the abrupt exclamation of our lady passenger, who had been also viewing the troops.

"Good God! there's Albert!"  
The loudness of the remark drew the attention of a small knot of officers who had congregated together under one of the spreading trees of the *Allée*. A handsome young man, carrying the colors of his country, uttered a cry of surprise, bounded to the side of the diligence, and commanded it to stop.

"Mary! my own Mary! my dear sister—Harry, too."

"You here!" gasped the invalid, as he staggered from his seat to the window, and threw himself across my knees to seize his brother's outstretched hand.

"You, here, Albert—in the army?"  
"Why not? I've left Oxford—with the honors too, old fellow. My country wanted me, and here I am. Why, Harry, dear Harry, how ill you do look!"

"Our mother, Albert—we have not received letters from England lately—our mother's health?"—inquired the sister.

"She is dead, Mary. She died two months since."

"Dead! oh, why, why were we not informed?"

"We have written many times, to your last direction, Poste-Resant, Strasbourg, or in its vicinity. I forgot that it was in France. It is my fault. And mother is indeed no more?"

"She died with a blessing on her lips for her absent children."

There was a pause—a holy pause, sacred to the best affections of the heart. It was broken by the sound of the bugle, the hum of many voices, and the loud beating of the drums.

"The route has arrived; I must to my post. Good-bye, Mary. God bless you, Harry. Father is at the Hall in Norfolk—he'll be glad to see you. Rouse him from his grief, bring him over to Paris next month, and let's be happy together."

"I shall never see you more, Albert," said the invalid.

"Nonsense—you are worth a dozen dead ones yet. Our men are on the move, by Jove; I must be gone. Good-bye, Mary—I know you will take care of him. Harry, old fellow—brother, give us your hand. This war is but a nine days' wonder—it must last till I win my laurel, though. See you in Paris—and then Harry, I'll give you another sister—your old playmate, Mary, my darling Emily!"

The young soldier blushed as he grasped the hands of his relatives; the word of command was given, and he stepped from the side of the vehicle to his appointed place in the ranks of England's warriors; the gentle breeze shook out the folds of his country's flag, as, with head erect, and step of honest pride, he paced to the martial soundings of the band. The elder brother retired from the window, and covered his face with his long attenuated fingers. The sister gazed after the young hero and watched his retiring steps with painful earnestness, while the silent tears stole down her cheeks unchecked.

She was roused from her gaze by the sobs of her invalid brother.

"I shall never see Albert more. The hand of death is on me, Mary; he will

be the prey of his prey. I shall soon follow my parent!"

"Do not hope it, for it cannot be. Fool that I am to give Strasbourg as a direction. Write home from Antwerp, and ask father to join us directly. Albert expects to meet me at Paris—I shall never see him again! How handsome he appeared! We spoke together but for a minute, yet our discourse embraced the sum of human existence—ambition, honors, martial glory, love and pride, and—death! Happy brother! blessed with health and youth, he is now in the pursuit of victory and fame. Emily, too, the rich and beautiful girl, the companion of his infancy, the chosen of his heart, awaits his return to gladden him with the name of husband! while I, spirit-broken, hopeless, helpless, am dragging my dying frame about the world—a curse to myself, and a subject of annoyance to all around me."

"Dear brother—this is very unkind. I did not mean it so, for you deserve more from me than a life's devotion can repay. You must excuse us, sir," said he, addressing me; "this little family matter has doubtless been sufficiently tiresome to you—but this dear girl will willingly resign her place in the fashionable world when her youth and beauty, to say nothing of her birth, gave her a position which few can ever hope to gain—nay, more, she gave up the certainty of a desirable match with one who honorably deserves her love—for the sake of sacrificing her young days in attendance upon a hypochondriac death-struck brother. But it is now nearly over; I feel that a few short days will end the struggle, and then, my dear Albert, you may look once more for happiness and love."

The invalid was right in part of his hypochondriac prognostications; I have told how the sight of the black band immediately preceded the news of the death of the invalid's mother, and it is now a matter of history that Brunswick's duke was killed in the execution of his revenge. But the invalid's prophecy respecting the family destinies proved strangely erroneous, notwithstanding appearances were so much in its favor. It is true, though, that he never did see his brother again—for the young soldier was found under the walls of the Chateau St. Houdon with his right arm shattered by a cannon ball, a bayonet wound in his breast, and a sabre cut upon his chest.

But his country's flag was planted in his death grasp, and his comrades had to cut the staff and the colors from the hold of his closed and death-stiffened fingers. The invalid encountered a severe storm in his passage across the channel; a strong boat of sea sickness, which at one time seemed to threaten his weak frame with dissolution, evidently new tuned his nerves and gave him a fresh lease of life. His recovery was speedy and entire; he hastened to console the afflicted Emily, the intended bride of the dead soldier; how sincerely she mourned his loss may be ascertained from the fact that in less than a twelvemonth, she gave her hand in marriage to his brother. The sister married the man of her heart, and is now the mother of seven children. An affectionate sister seldom makes a bad wife. The adventure in the diligence had its effect upon my future destiny, I can assure you. I was then a poor half starved painter, living upon enthusiasm and boiled beef, with a tolerable slice of hope of better things. "You know what I am now, and how I live. You know too, why patriots rage; and who is said, correctly too, I own, to be the builder of my fortune and my fame. Well, that nobleman was the invalid in the diligence."

*A Thought worthy of attention.*—Our imagination so magnifies this present existence, by the power of continual reflection upon it; and so attenuates eternity by not thinking of it at all; that we reduce eternity to nothingness, and expand a mere nothing to an eternity; and this habit is so inveterately rooted in us, that all the force of reason cannot induce us to lay it aside. *Pascal.*

*The Law of Newspapers.*—We learn from the Boston Courier, that Judge Williams, in a late case before the Common Pleas, laid down the law, in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's order, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business, with his knowledge and consent, through without his express request, and if he had reason to believe that it is left, under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, and under this expectation that he is to pay for it, in that case he shall be bound to pay for it, unless he give notice to discontinue it.



## Major Jack Downing.

From the New York Express.

We have now the pleasure to commence a new series of letters from our friend "the Major," which, to guarantee their authenticity, will appear first in print under the "figura huius," originally designed for him.

We are glad he is where he is—though he is seldom out of place any where. We appreciate the country generally, and the Old Hero, in particular. (Who has been designated as the standard bearer at the head of the great Democratic Whig Column,) that he has at his side a reliable and true friend—and has in the "Cabinet," of the "Cabin," all the "trumpet-tongued," over the land, and infuse new life in the present political, chained, and trampled energies of the country.

## MAJOR DOWNING AT THE LOG CABIN-NORTH BEND.

Log Cabin, North Bend, March 23, 1840.

To the Moderator of the Downingville Convention: RESPECTED SIR—I got here yesterday safe and sound, and am as happy as a clam at high water. My journey from Washington to this place would take about a guinea of paper to describe, so I won't undertake it; but never was a man had such a time, it was one eternal hurrah from the time I crossed the Potomac till I struck the Ohio. I didn't care the first go off to let folks know who I was or where I was going; but one chap looked into my hat and seeing my name, stepped up to me at the dinner table, and asked me if it was "Jack Downing?" I told him when I was a boy folks called me "Jack," but when I riz in the world I thought I was entitled to be called John Downing. "Well," says he, "are you Major Downing?" "Just so," says I. "Is that your name," says he, "lashed under that bundle?" "It is," says I. "That's right," says he; and out he went, and from that time till I got here I need neither hard money or paper currency; there wasn't a stage or a tavern that wouldn't pay a cent; and if I could have eaten all the "Barbique" offered me, I guess I wouldn't want to eat again for a considerable spell.

I don't think there is any use in keeping the Convention at Downingville together after you get this letter; the work is nearly done. There is only one notion here all through this everlasting and eternal country—and the present administration stand no more chance now than jump tail bulls in fly time. The only difficulty is, folks begin to swarm over a kettle too fast—and there are so many on 'em to claim the honor of being on the right side, that General Harrison will have to say as General Wellington did at Waterloo—"when so many have done their duty I can't discriminate."

I got here yesterday, and inquired for the "old Hero," and was told he was attending to ploughing up some bottom land, and I went off looking for him; and after half an hour I found him busy as a bee in a hive, and twice as spry. I hadn't got my regimental on, and he took me for a spy. "Well, stranger," says he, "how do you do?" "Right as rain," says I. "How is it with you?" "From the East!" says he, "and going West!" "Yes, and no," says I. "Well," says he, "that sounds right, and makes me hope you will stop in these parts." I had never seen him before, and as I had come to measure him through and through, I got eyeing him, and he had considerable conversation afore I let on who I was—and when I did tell him, I guess all Downingville, and especially our family and name, would like to see the right down hearty shake of the hand the old Hero gave me. "Why," says he, "Major, a rise in the Ohio after a long dry spell, was never more drying to me than to see you."

"Come," says he, "come along to my cabin, as for your stopping any where else, it ain't in the book—and remember just that half on't is yours." And so back we went—and he sent off to town and got my bundle, and showed me my room; and as soon as supper was ready I was ready for it too. And then we had a regular set-to, and had a real talk all about most matters—and wound up with a bottle of hard cider, and went to bed.

It would make this letter too long for a man who has got "the franking privilege," to tell you what we talked about; nor will I, in this letter, give you my notion about the old Hero; for it ain't one supper, one talk, one night's lodging, or one glass of cider, that gives a man a right to speak of another, knowingly, especially if he is up for the first office in the country.

I hint forgot yet that letter I got the old Hero wrote to Mr. Monroe; but what I have said of this one far, and knowing nothing about it as well as I do, I think there is this difference,—both on 'em are sold out, as their military history shows; and both on 'em have had considerable to do with logins. Now whilst one carried logins notions to Washington, and spread that doctrine into his party, I think the other one will only apply it to logins, and give civilized folks a share that belongs to civilization; but as to this I don't say positive just yet.

There are some things I like to see here in "the cabin," and which look about right. There are four pictures hanging up here, which the old Hero says ought to hang in every cabin in the country; and that Congress ought to have printed and framed, and sent round to every cabin that can't afford to buy 'em,—(and a little saving out of the public printing would pay the bill expense)

and they—let The Dec... of Independence—let The... of the United States, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 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## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 23.

### The Elections.

**New York.**—The Tammany or Van Buren party, have succeeded in the city of New York. Varian has been re-elected Mayor, and the Locos have 18 out of the 17 wards. But to effect this, it is said, the custom-house officers alone were taxed to the amount of over 17,000 dollars, and 2300 foreigners were converted into citizens and brought up to the polls. Yet notwithstanding all this exertion, the Vans carried the city by a majority of only about 1300.

In Brooklyn, the Whigs have prevailed in six out of nine wards, and elected the Mayor. In many other towns heard from, the Whig party is largely on the increase.

The result in the city of New York was not unexpected by the Whigs, and their hope of carrying the state next fall for Harrison and Tyler, is more confident than ever. They calculate upon a majority of at least fifteen thousand.

**New Jersey.**—The township elections took place on Monday of last week, and have resulted in favor of the Whigs in almost every place yet heard from. The state is considered safe for Harrison and Tyler.

**Pennsylvania.**—The Whigs have carried five out of the six wards in the district of Southwark, Philadelphia county, by an aggregate majority of 445 votes. Last year the Locos carried the district by a majority of, we believe, over 700. Similar changes have manifested themselves in many other portions of Pennsylvania.

**Tennessee.**—Bedford county last year gave Polk a majority of 500 votes; this spring, in the election of county officers, the tables were turned, and the Whigs are again triumphant. The Shelbyville Locofoco paper acknowledges "a most diabolical defeat," and the "signal triumph" of the Whigs. "We are beaten—badly beaten," he says; "and it is perfectly fully to say otherwise." And so it is going throughout the state.

**Ohio.**—In the city of Cincinnati the Whigs have triumphed gloriously; they have prevailed in every ward. Of the 85 candidates on the regularly nominated Harrison ticket, 64 were elected. The Locos made a hard struggle, and some of their candidates even declared themselves at the polls Harrison men; but it all would not do; they were beaten at every point, and completely routed.

From other portions of the state the accounts are equally cheering. Troy, Dayton, and Newberry township, heretofore strong-holds of Van Burenism, have now given handsome Whig majorities. In Concord, Staunton and Newton, and the city of Zanesville, the entire Whig ticket has prevailed. And so the ball rolls on!

**New Orleans.**—Here, too, we may claim a victory; and—but we will stop here for the present; already we have had glory enough for one day."

**Virginia.**—The election in the state of Virginia for members of the Legislature takes place to-day, and unless "the signs of the times" have greatly deceived us, we think we shall be able to give a good account from that state in our next.

The Richmond Enquirer, in its pleasant anticipations, began numbering his guns. His second gun was primed for the general election in Connecticut. This election, he says, "took place yesterday, and our friends entertain strong hopes of carrying Niles for Governor, and a majority of the Legislature."

"But they didn't though," responds the Empire State; "for the Whigs spiked that gun, and Van will hear no more of it in Connecticut."

**Death of Judge White.**—A great and noble man has sunk into the grave. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, is no more. The victim of a fierce and relentless persecution, because he dared to array himself against his old friend, when that friend threw himself in the arms of a base faction, and forgot or disregarded the principles which carried him into power, he has gone down to the tomb followed by a nation's tears, and honored by a nation's gratitude. Judge White died at his residence in Tennessee, on the 10th inst. But though he be dead, even from his ashes shall spring "unwithered fires."

Lynchburg Virginian.

### Republican Whig Meeting.

In accordance to public notice, a number of the Whig young men of Orange county met at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th inst. for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Baltimore Convention, proposed to be held on the 4th of May next. Dr. Edmund Strudwick was appointed chairman, and James Webb, Jr. and Anderson Armstrong, secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, Dr. Francis J. Smith, Henry K. Nash, William R. Walker, and John A. Cameron were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

The committee having considered the subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions, through Mr. Nash, one of their body:

Whereas, in considering the state of pecuniary embarrassment and distress, which now pervades every part of our country, and checks the whole enterprise and industry of a land inexhaustible in its resources, blest with abundant crops, and at peace with all the world, save a small and contemptible band of Indians within its borders, we are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the cause is to be found in the policy of the administration; a policy which has drained the treasury of the nation of a large surplus, and reduced the government to the disgraceful necessity of issuing, like other spendthrifts, its own notes to meet its extravagant expenditures; thus, with a selfish and depraved profusion, adding the people with a large public debt;

And whereas the administration, in reckless and determined opposition to the known will of the people, still persists in its efforts to force upon the country the odious and thence rejected sub-Treasury Scheme; a scheme which, before it was recommended by the President, was pronounced by his party in Congress to be "unsafe, unconstitutional, disorganizing, and revolutionary;" and which its avowed champions now admit, will greatly reduce the value of property, and lower the price of labour, thereby causing a fatal contraction in business of all kinds, involving the debtor portion of the community in certain ruin, and benefiting alone, office holders, capitalists and money shaggers;

And whereas, we believe that the sub-Treasury Scheme is intended for, and will certainly lead to, the establishment of a great government bank, controlled exclusively by the President; and thus place in his hands an engine of corruption and power, destructive to the liberties of the people, and in direct violation both of the letter and spirit of the constitution, which provides that the revenue collected from the people shall be under the direction and control of their representatives;

And whereas the plan (professing to be a plan for the better regulation of the militia) proposed by the Secretary of War, and recommended by the President in his last annual message, is in fact an anti-republican scheme for raising and maintaining a large standing army, the support of which will add millions to the burdens of an already oppressed people; an institution which all history proves has ever been fatal to free governments, and the uniform resort of tyrants to perpetuate usurped and unhallowed power;

And whereas the policy recommended by the President and his new ally, Mr. Calhoun, (the once great champion of individual state rights,) of surrendering to the states in which they lie, the lands won by the blood and treasure of the old thirteen states, and ceded by them to defray the expenses of the revolutionary war, and for the common benefit of the whole, is unjust, and a palpable violation of the act of cession, and would deprive North Carolina alone of a sum sufficient to release her citizens from taxation, construct all necessary works of internal improvement, and establish on a permanent basis, her system of free schools—all which benefits will be withheld from the state if the present administration is continued in power;

And whereas, considering the obstinate perverseness of the President, in the policy which has caused such universal distress; and in measures, the obvious tendency of which is to concentrate all power in the hands of one man; and considering the servile support which he receives from a pensioned press, and from the interference in elections, sanctioned by his party, of his army of office holders, we can hope neither for relief to the embarrassed situation of the country, nor for the continuance and perpetuity of our republican institutions, without a change of men and measures: therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man, and more especially every young man, who is a true friend to his country and her interests, and who wishes to see her republican institutions preserved inviolate, to use all fair and honorable means to purge the temple of liberty of those, who, while they are pretending to sing praises in her name, are sacrificing on the altars of profligate ambition; and with parabolic hands are sapping the very foundations of that fair fabric, erected to her by her true sons the heroes of '76, adorned by the wealth they so freely expended, and hallowed by the blood which they lavished in her cause.

Resolved, That in order that we may the better effect this, that we do heartily approve of the nomination of that tried republican, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the patriot and statesman, the protégé of Washington, and personal friend of Jefferson, Madison and Mon-

roe, for the office of President of the United States, and of JOHN TYLER, against whom malice itself hath sought to say, as Vice President.

Resolved, That we readily concur with the proposition of sending delegates to the Whig Young Men's Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the fourth of May next, and that we furthermore advise the appointment of certain persons to represent the Whig young men of Orange in that Convention.

Resolved, That we look upon JOHN M. MOREHEAD as a sound Republican and practical statesman, and as such we approve of his nomination for Governor of the state.

The preamble and resolutions having been read, Mr. Nash briefly addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Cameron also made a few remarks, and read an extract very forcibly illustrating the dangers of a standing army, as proposed by the present administration; after which the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nash, the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the Baltimore Convention:

Frederick Hill, David Parker, John Cameron, Peyton P. Moore, Dr. F. J. Smith, John W. Carr, Dr. F. J. Smith, Richard A. Stanford, James Newlin, Wm. R. Walker, Benton Ray, Wm. R. Myers, John O'Leary, Giles Mcbane, Doctor C. Parish, Dr. Michael Holt, Lemuel Mcbane, John Lipscomb, John Turner.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, Henry K. Nash, esq. was added to the number of delegates.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Smith, it was ordered that a committee be appointed by the chairman to prepare an address to the people of Orange. In conformity to this order, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair:

Hugh Waddell, William A. Graham, John W. Norwood, William Thompson, Yancy Bailey, Eli Ellis, John B. Leathers.

The committee appointed to prepare the business for this meeting, presented a list of the following gentlemen, who are requested to act as a Committee of Vigilance in behalf of the Whig party:

Harrison Parker, George Fount, E. G. Mangum, Jeremiah Holt, John Duke, Abalom Harvey, Moses Leathers, Jr., Joseph Holt, John B. Leathers, Dr. Michael Holt, John Ray, Jr., Chas. F. Faucett, John Roberts, Eli Ellis, Benton Ray, William Ellis, E. Hopkins, John Bonn, Ex-kiel Laws, John R. Holt, William Lipscomb, John S. Turrentine, John Lipscomb, Nicholas Albright, John Nichols, Daniel Albright, Adam Douglas, Emanuel Clapp, John Douglas, George Hurdle, Wm. Cain, Jr., James Moore, Fendal Southard, Samuel N. Tate, Yancy Bailey, Joseph Tate, Nelson Hall, James M. Adams, James Leathers, Gabriel B. Lea, John Leathers, Jr., Samuel Smith, Fielding Lewis, Daniel W. Kerr, John Lewis, James Graham, John Lockhart, Rev. Thos. Lynch, Southernland May, Sanders Riley, Frederick Moize, James A. Craig, John Cheek, Stephen Glass, John Wilkins, William Clark, Jr., Joseph Moring, Richard Tapp, William Guesse, Andrew Watson, Moses Guesse, Allen Brown, Silas M. Link, Thomas W. Holden, William Cane, John J. Freeland, Lottin K. Pratt, Joseph G. Bacon, William Barber, Henry Whittead, Alexander Cheek, Samuel Holman, Anderson Cheek, James Jackson, Lemuel Morgan, Jas. Jackson, Jr., William Dinkin, George Ray, Charles Johnston, John Faucett, John Blackwood, John Strayhorn, James Patterson, Gilbert Strayhorn, John Burroughs, Andrew Boland, Samuel Couch, Stephen Moore, William H. Waddell, Edmund Strudwick, Jones Watson, John Norwood, John W. Carr, Omond F. Long, Ha W. Nunn, Hugh Waddell, Hudson M. Cave, Josiah Turner, Wm. Henry Merritt, Henry Whittead, Geo. W. Purdy, James Turner, Samuel Claytor, John M. Kerall, Allen Pettit, Alex. M. Kirkland, Alexander Gattis, Robert Pleasant, George Long, Levin Carmichael, Thomas Oldham, John Latta, Samuel Strayhorn, Thomas Latta, William Thompson, Joseph Latta, Richard A. Stanford, David Hart, Richard Howard, George Pratt, Sidney Whitehead, Thomas Pratt, Baxter Davis, Francis Waddell, Thos. Faucett, N. H. Williams Chambers, Jesse O. Daniel, Calet Campbell, Elijah Pickard, Thomas Thompson, Thomas Griffin, Jr., Levi Whittead, James Bishop, Lemuel Mcbane, Matthew M. Cauley, Green Jordan, Wm. O. M. Cauley, Giles Mcbane, David Andrews, Lemuel Lynch, Allen Edwards, Isaiah H. Spencer, Thomas Brewer, Peyton P. Moore, Thomas Brewer, Jr., Edward Benson, Pinkney Sykes, William Walker, John Sykes, of Allentown, Elihu James Thompson, Calet Tinnin, John Pope, David Tinnin, Isaac Holt, Anderson Armstrong

John Newlin, John Walker, James Newlin, Henry Wood, Solomon Allen, William Murray, John Gifford, Eli Murray, Frederick Gifford, James Vincent, Wm. A. Carrigan, William Vincent, Samuel Edmondson, John Scott, Samuel Ward, James Clark, esq., Samuel Tate, esq., Dr. F. Barber, Samuel Kerr, Michael Shoffner, Samuel White, Martin Coble, William Allen, esq., Jacob Holt, James Turner, esq., Michael Holt, Paulie Clark, James Clark, Jr., John Crawford, Andrew Murdoch, Powell Trotter, James Tilley, Jacob Sommers, Bonnet Hazel, John Kelly, William Brodshaw, Robert Morrow.

On motion it was Resolved, That the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, and other papers friendly to the cause, be requested to publish these proceedings.

E. STRUDWICK, Chairman. JAMES WEBB, Jr., Sec'y.

The appointment, by a meeting of Young Men, of so large a committee, composed in part of elderly gentlemen, may appear improper to some, especially as there is to be a regular meeting of the Whig party at May Court, which could more properly act on the subject. The reasons which induced the committee to propose the list are briefly these: The Van Buren party made out their ticket nearly three months before the usual time, and their candida es, and other office seekers of the party, are already in the field, endeavoring to forestall public opinion and prejudice the minds of the people, so as to prevent, if possible, the effect which the free discussion of the summer campaign might otherwise have. It was thought, therefore, that a correspondent action should be had on the part of the Whigs in every part of the county, to repel not only the oft repeated slanders on the gallant Harrison, but the reproaches attempted to be cast upon our party generally; and also to expose the anti-republican tendency and ruinous effects of the measures of the present administration. It is hoped, therefore, that the gentlemen whose names are presented on the list as members of the committee of vigilance, will cordially accept the appointment, and in conjunction with all the Whigs of the county "make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and old Orange, the great middle county, will be rescued from the spoilers.

By the Committee.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 13.

Several petitions were received and referred, some reports from committees made, and a few private bills set upon; after which the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Tuesday, April 14.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on foreign relations, made a report on the Major boundary question, which embraced a full review of the subject, and concluded with remarking, that as far as the committee can exercise any influence over the business, they are resolved, that if war must be the result (which they confidently hope will not be the case) it shall be rendered inevitable by the British government.

Wednesday, April 15.

The bill making grants of public lands to certain states for purposes of internal improvement came up as a special order, and, after being discussed by Messrs. Norvell, Merrick, Walker, and Clay, was laid on the table.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Calhoun, and amended by the committee on foreign relations, in regard to the liberation of the slaves by the British authorities at Bermuda, also came up as a special order, and, after some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Porter, they were unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, containing a copy of a convention for the adjustment of claims of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic; which was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 11.

Mr. Briggs's resolution to abolish the standing committee on public expenditures, was taken up as the morning business. Mr. Wise addressed the house with much earnestness against the resolution, and animatedly with great severity on the neglect to investigate the abuses which he said were great and numerous in the departments.

The civil appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Wise and Mr. Jones addressed the committee.

The morning of Monday, April 13, was spent in the reception of petitions and memorials; after which the civil appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Wise, who had the honor, resumed his speech upon the bill, and, taking further on the ground he had taken in reference to the extravagance of the present Administration, in illustration of which he went into a comparison of the expenditures under the different Presidents of the United States from General Washington downward—concluding the whole by the position that this Administration had doubled the expenditure of its illustrious predecessor; and had, in time of peace, nearly trebled the expenditure of Mr. Madison's administration during our last war with Great Britain, that averaging but 18 millions, while the expenditures under Mr. Van Buren's averaged 27 millions.

Mr. Jones rose in reply, insisting that the excess of expenditure was owing to a variety of appropriations of money for special objects which did not enter into the expenditures of former years. If these were deducted, it would be found that the expenses of Government had only increased with the gradual increase of population, and the power and greatness of the nation, &c.

The debate was continued until six o'clock, by Messrs. Samuels, Stanley, Wise and Hopkins.

Tuesday, April 14.

The special order of the day was announced to be the report of the select committee on printing. Reports were made by the majority and minority of the committee, which were ordered to be printed. The matter was then postponed, and the civil appropriation bill was again taken up and discussed.

Wednesday, April 15.

The morning hour was occupied in discussing propositions for recommitting the report of the committee on accounts on the stationary contracts, without coming to any conclusion; and the residue of the day upon the civil appropriation bill.

BURTON'S GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The April number of this work has been on our table several days. Our engagements have been so pressing that we have not yet had time to examine it; but the table of contents exhibits its usual variety. In our first page will be found an interesting sketch copied from the March number.

Mr. Badger's speech, delivered at Granville, has been published in the Raleigh Register. We intend to commence the publication of it in the Recorder next week. The speech has been highly spoken of; and well does it deserve all that has been said of it. We are sure we could not fill our columns with any thing more acceptable to our readers.

Whig Meeting.

A MEETING will be held at James Turner's, on the second Saturday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention proposed to be held on the Tuesday of May Court for the nomination of candidates for the county. A general attendance is requested.

April 21.

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. Jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 21.

Strayed.

From the subscriber, on Sunday last, a black HORSE, with blaze face, right knee somewhat swelled, many warts in both ears, long curly mane, about five years old. He was raised in the western part of Virginia, and may probably go in that direction. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of said horse, if delivered at Chapel Hill, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.

Chapel Hill, April 20.

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.

February 30.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

### Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th of May next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year, A TRACT OF LAND containing about one hundred and seventy six acres, belonging to the heirs of William Strayhorn, deceased, lying on the waters of Eno, adjoining the lands of Samuel Strayhorn, the heirs of James Hart, and others. Good and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 21.

### Equity Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, in the case of Samuel Strayhorn and others, heirs of William Strayhorn, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 25th of May next, before the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year, A TRACT OF LAND containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the river Eno, adjoining the lands of John J. Freeland, and others. The purchaser giving bond and good security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 21.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

The Petition of Burgess Walker, Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, and Thomas Gill, executor of John Gill, deceased, plaintiffs,

against Robert Jones, administrator with the will annexed of William Allen, deceased, Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Abalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, Abalom Kennon and Nancy his wife, and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, defendants.

Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Abalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and there plead to the petition, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv \$8 50.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

Abalom Parker vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Moses Cash vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Moses Chambers vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Moses Cash vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Benjamin Hester vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Moses Cash vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Merrill Sweeney vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

Moses Cash vs. Justice's execution levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cash, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and there plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv.

### JAMES B. McCauley,

Sign of the Golden Coffee Pot,

Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

MAKES this method of acquainting his friends and dealers generally, that he has on hand a large assortment of

PLAIN & JAPANESE TIN WARE,

such as Waiters, Lamps, Sugar Boxes, Plates, Spittoons, Spice Boxes, Candelsticks, &c. &c.

German Silver Ware, Jewellery, &c. all of which will be sold low for cash, or trade, such as old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Beeswax, &c.

Merchants dealing in this market in the above line, would do well to call at my establishment, on Old Street, before purchasing elsewhere.

April 14.

### Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the estate of ELLI WOODS, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

SAMUEL TURRENTINE.

April 17.

### Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8.

### Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 3.



